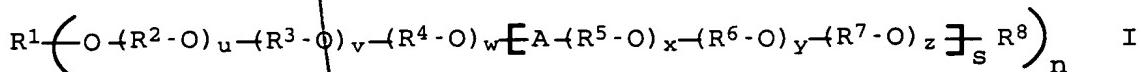


We claim:

1. A process for preparing graft copolymers of polyvinyl esters
5 by polymerization of

- a) at least one vinyl ester of aliphatic C₁-C₂₄-carboxylic acids in the presence of
10 b) polyethers which are solid at room temperature and have the general formula I



15

in which the variables have the following meaning, independently of one another:

20 R¹ hydrogen, C₁-C₂₄-alkyl, R⁹-C(=O)-, R⁹-NH-C(=O)-, polyalcohol residue;

25 R⁸ hydrogen, C₁-C₂₄-alkyl, R⁹-C(=O)-, R⁹-NH-C(=O)-;

R² to R⁷

30 - (CH₂)₂-, - (CH₂)₃-, - (CH₂)₄-, - CH₂-CH(CH₃)-,
-CH₂-CH(CH₂-CH₃)-, -CH₂-CHOR¹⁰-CH₂-;

35 R⁹ C₁-C₂₄-alkyl;

R¹⁰ hydrogen, C₁-C₂₄-alkyl, R⁹-C(=O)-;

A -C(=O)-O-, -C(=O)-B-C(=O)-O-,
-C(=O)-NH-B-NH-C(=O)-O-;

B - (CH₂)_t-, arylene, optionally substituted;

40 n 1 to 8;

s 0 to 500;

t 1 to 12;

45 u 1 to 5000;

27

v 0 to 5000;

w 0 to 5000;

5 x 1 to 5000;

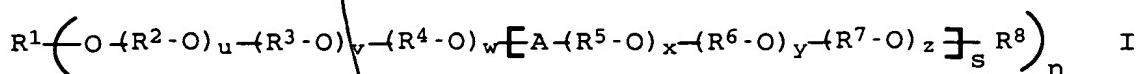
y 0 to 5000;

10 z 0 to 5000

c) and, where appropriate, at least one other monomer

using a free-radical initiator system, wherein liquid
polyalkylene glycol is used as solvent for the free-radical
15 initiator system.2. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the solution of the
free-radical initiator system is added continuously
throughout the polymerization reaction time.20 3. A process as claimed in either of claims 1 and 2, wherein
liquid polyethylene glycol is used as solvent for the
free-radical initiator at room temperature.
*poly A1*25 4. The use of the polymers prepared by a process as claimed in
any of claims 1 to 3 as coating agents, binders and/or
film-forming excipients for pharmaceutical dosage forms.30 5. The use of the polymers prepared by a process as claimed in
any of claims 1 to 3 as additives to cosmetic, hygienic
and/or dermatological preparations.35 6. A cosmetic, dermatological, hygienic or pharmaceutical dosage
form comprising at least one of the polymers prepared by a
process as claimed in claims 1 to 3 in addition to
conventional excipients.40 7. Graft copolymers of polyvinyl esters obtainable by
polymerization of

- Sub B2*
-
- 40 a) at least one vinyl ester of aliphatic C
- ₁
- C
- ₂₄
- carboxylic
-
- acids in the presence of
-
- 45 b) polyethers which are solid at room temperature and have
-
- the general formula I



5

in which the variables have the following meaning,
independently of one another:

10 R^1 hydrogen, C_1-C_{24} -alkyl; $R^9-C(=O)-$, $R^9-NH-C(=O)-$,
polyalcohol residue;

15 R^8 hydrogen, C_1-C_{24} -alkyl, $R^9-C(=O)-$, $R^9-NH-C(=O)-$;

20 R^2 to R^7

25 $-(CH_2)_2-$, $-(CH_2)_3-$, $-(CH_2)_4-$, $-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-$,
 $-CH_2-CH(CH_2-CH_3)-$, $-CH_2-CHOR^{10}-CH_2-$;

30 R^9 C_1-C_{24} -alkyl;

35 R^{10} hydrogen, C_1-C_{24} -alkyl, $R^9-C(=O)-$;

40 A $-C(=O)-O-$, $-C(=O)-B-C(=O)-O-$,
 $-C(=O)-NH-B-NH-C(=O)-O-$;

45 B $-(CH_2)_t-$, arylene, optionally substituted;

50 n 1 to 8;

55 s 0 to 500;

60 t 1 to 12;

65 u 1 to 5000;

70 v 0 to 5000;

75 w 0 to 5000;

80 x 1 to 5000;

85 y 0 to 5000;

90 z 0 to 5000

c) and, where appropriate, at least one other monomer

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
JULY 22 1982
CONT

Sub B
cont'd

5

Add B³ / Add B³

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

29

using a free-radical initiator system, wherein liquid polyalkylene glycol is used as solvent for the free-radical initiator system.